

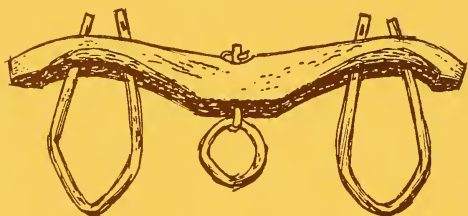
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The Tomb of Abraham
Lincoln

LINCOLN ROOM

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THE TOMB OF
ABRAHAM
LINCOLN



SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



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THE TOMB OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Compiled and Edited by Bess King

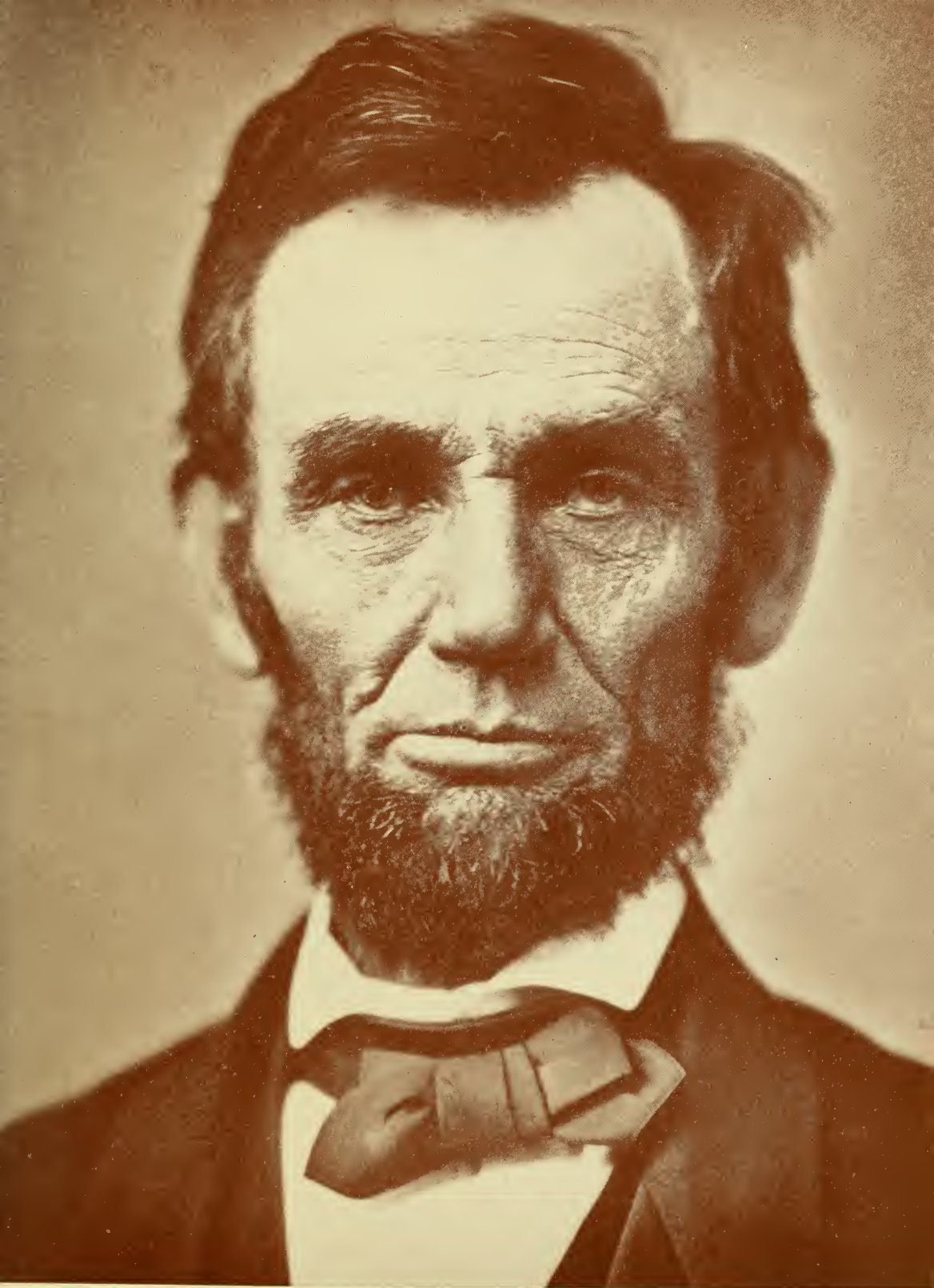
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FOREWORD

This booklet has been published for the thousands of admiring people who have requested a word and picture story of the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator.

Drawings by Fox Studios



—Courtesy H. W. Fay, Custodian Lincoln Tomb

"LINCOLN'S GREATEST PICTURE"

Gardner Portrait, Posed March 9th, 1864



TOMB OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Springfield, Illinois

—Courtesy L. E. Hey, Camera Sho



The Tomb of Abraham Lincoln was built after the accepted designs of Larkin G. Mead, Jr., a sculptor of Brattleboro, Vermont, then residing in Florence, Italy, and stands upon an eminence in Oak Ridge Cemetery, occupying about nine acres of ground. Construction was started on

September 9, 1869 and it was completed and dedicated on October 15, 1874 at a cost of \$173,000.

By 1899 the structure had begun to show signs of disintegration, due to the instability of the earth under its foundation and its unequal settling which necessitated taking it down and rebuilding it from the foundation. This work was begun in November and finished June 1, 1901 at a cost of \$100,000.

Because of the ravages of time and the elements, extensive repairs on the tomb became necessary a second time and this work was started on May 12, 1930. The superstructure was taken down to within six feet of the ground and completely rebuilt. This work was completed early in June, 1931 at a cost of \$175,000.

The monument is built of brick and Quincy granite, the latter only appearing in view. It consists of a square base $72\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side and 15 feet 10 inches high. At the north side of the base is a semi-circular projection, the interior of which has a radius of 12 feet. On the south side of the base is another semi-circular projection of the same size. Thus the base measures, including these two projections, $119\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south and $72\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west.

In the angles formed by the addition of these two projections are handsome flights of stone steps, two on each end. These

9/29/53

B. Coburn



Infantry Group
Larkin G. Mead, Jr., Sculptor



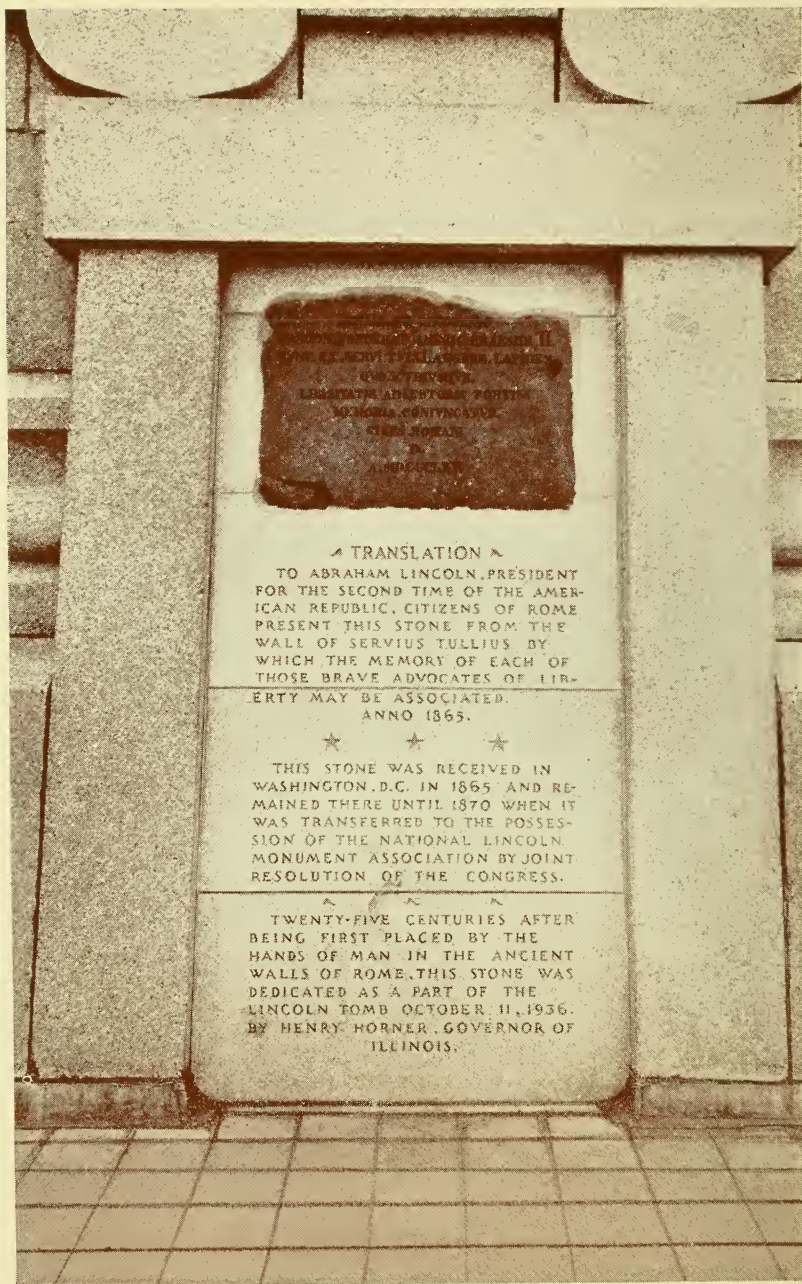
Cavalry Group
Larkin G. Mead, Jr., Sculptor



Artillery Group
Larkin G. Mead, Jr., Sculptor



Navy Group
Larkin G. Mead, Jr., Sculptor



Servius Tullius Stone



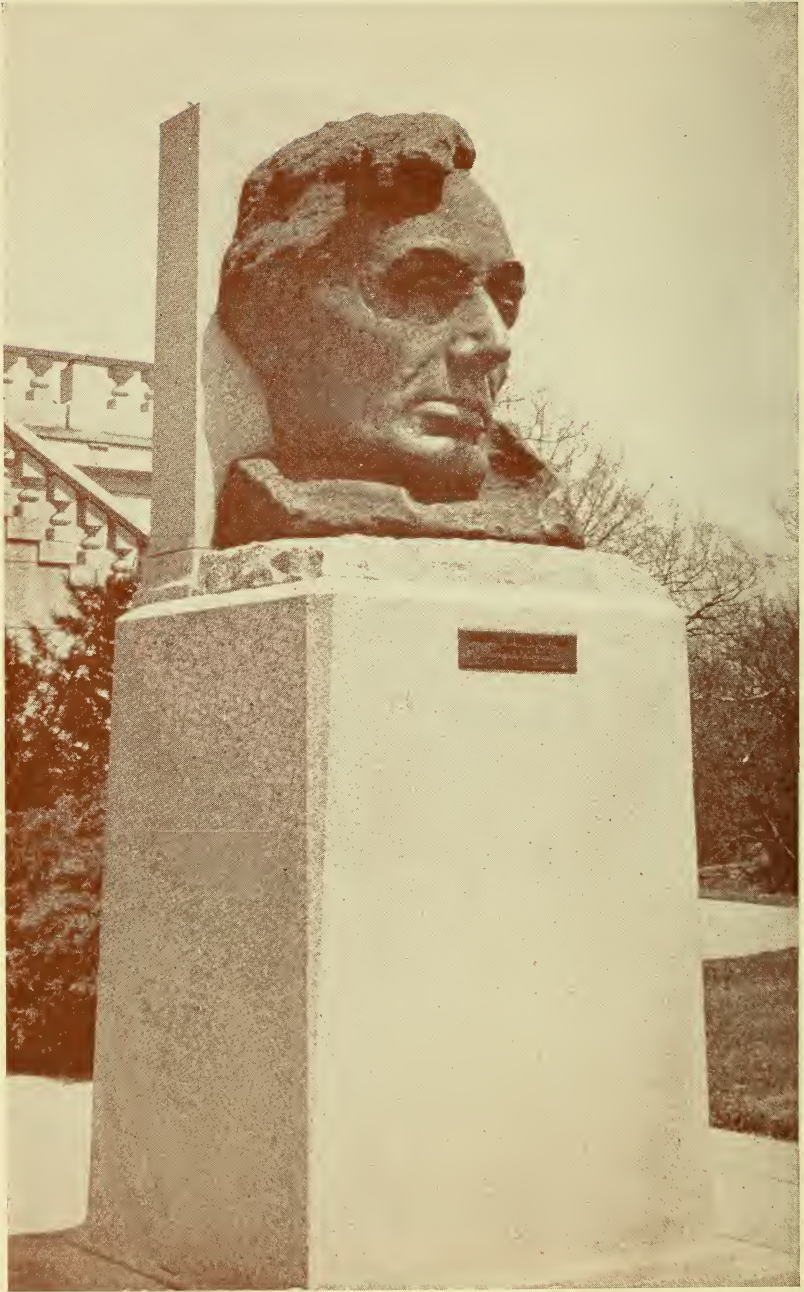
steps are projected by granite balustrades, which extend completely around the top of the base, which forms a terrace. From the plane of this terrace rises the obelisk, or die, which is 28 feet 4 inches high from the ground and tapered to 11 feet square at the top.

At the angles of this die are four pedestals of 11 feet diameter rising $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the plane of the terrace. This obelisk, including the area occupied by the pedestals, is 41 feet square, rising to a height of 117 feet and tapering to 8 feet square at the summit.

Passing around the whole obelisk and pedestals is a band or chain of shields, each representing a state, the name of which is carved upon it. At the south side of the obelisk is a square pedestal, 7 feet high, supporting the statue of Lincoln, the pedestal being ornamented with the coat of arms of the United States. This coat of arms, in the position it occupies on the monument is intended to typify the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln's statue on the pedestal above it makes the whole an illustration of his position at the outbreak of the rebellion. He took his stand on the constitution as his authority for using the four arms of the war power of the Government—the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy—to hold together the states which are represented still lower on the monument by a cordon of tablets linking them together in a perpetual bond of union.

The Infantry group represents an officer, a private soldier and a drummer, with arms and accoutrements, marching in



Head of Lincoln at Entrance to Tomb
Original in Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C.
Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor



expectation of battle. The officer in command raises the flag with one hand; pointing to the enemy with the other, orders a charge. The private with the musket, as the representative of the whole line, is in the act of executing the charge. The drummer boy has become excited, lost his cap, thrown away his haversack and drawn a revolver to take part in the conflict.

The Cavalry group, consisting of two human figures and a horse, represents a battle scene. The horse, from whose back the rider has just been thrown, is frantically rearing. The wounded and dying trumpeter, supported by a comrade, is bravely facing death.

The Artillery group represents a piece of artillery in battle. The enemy has succeeded in directing a shot so well as to dismount the gun. The officer in command mounts his disabled piece and with drawn saber fronts the enemy. The youthful soldier, with uplifted hands, is horrified at the havoc around him. The wounded and prostrate soldier wears a look of intense agony.

The Navy group represents a scene on the deck of a gun boat. The mortar is poised ready for action; the gunner has rolled up a shell ready for firing; the boy, or powder monkey, climbs to the highest point and is peering into the distance; the officer in command is about to examine the situation through the telescope. The statue of Lincoln and the four groups mentioned above were also designed by Mr. Mead.

Directly below the statue of Lincoln on the south side of the obelisk is located the Italian or Servius Tullius stone, placed



Seated Lincoln in the Rotunda
Original in Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.
Daniel C. French, Sculptor



Lincoln, the Ranger
Fred M. Torrey, Sculptor



Lincoln, the Soldier
Original at Dixon, Illinois
Leonard Crunelle, Sculptor



Lincoln, the Circuit Rider
Fred M. Torrey, Sculptor



Lincoln, the Debater
Original at Freeport, Illinois
Leonard Crunelle, Sculptor



Lincoln, the Lawyer
Original at Urbana, Illinois
Lorado Taft, Sculptor



there by the late Governor Henry Horner in 1936. This stone was sent to the United States in 1865 by citizens of Rome and was taken from a wall built around Rome twenty five centuries ago by the legendary king, Servius Tullius. Cut into the stone is a Latin inscription

which in translation reads as follows:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President for the second time, of the American Republic, citizens of Rome present this stone, from the Wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave advocates of liberty may be associated. Anno, 1865"

Directly in front of the entrance to the Tomb, on a pedestal of granite, rests a bronze head of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum, the original of which is in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D. C.

Upon entering the Tomb, one comes directly into the rotunda where is located the seated figure of Lincoln. The room is lighted with indirect lighting, the ceiling being covered with Silver Leaf, the walls paneled with bronze pilasters framing marble panels of St. Genevieve Golden Vein (Missouri).

The brown marble pilasters are of Nebo Golden Travers (Utah). The base of the room is Westfield Green (Mass.), while the floor is of Italian Travertine (Italy) with Belgian Black (Belgium), Kasota stone (Minn.) and Red Ark Fossil (Ark.).

The only piece of furniture found in the tomb is a bronze, marble top registration desk. Leading from the rotunda are corridors connecting the four corners of the space under the terrace. In each corner are two niches (eight in all), in which are statuettes showing Lincoln at different periods—as a ranger, a soldier, a circuit rider, and replicas of his monuments at Freeport, Urbana, Chicago, Lincoln, Nebraska and Hodgenville, Kentucky.

The corridors or passages connecting the corners are



The President
Original at Lincoln Park, Chicago
August St. Gaudens, Sculptor



wainscoted with panels of Florido Rose (Spain) with Rosa Alicante (Italy) for pilasters and frieze; with base of Westfield Green and floor of Italian Travertine and Belgian Black, while the corners are constructed of Mankato Stone (Minnesota). Placed in each corner are 12 stars or 48 in all, each star representing a state.

The sarcophagus chamber walls are lined with St. Genevieve Golden Vein with French Black pilasters and frieze, with ceilings in Gold Leaf. Directly in the center of the sarcophagus chamber is shown the cenotaph of Red Ark Fossil, on which is the inscription "Abraham Lincoln—1809-1865". Lincoln's body is neither in nor under this marker. It lies in a cement vault six feet from the inside of the north wall and ten feet below the floor, with the head to the West.

On the north wall of the sarcophagus chamber is a beautiful window covered with an iron grille. Above it is the inscription cut in French Black Marble "Now he belongs to the ages"—the words of Secretary Stanton at Lincoln's death bed.

Buried in the south wall of the chamber are Mrs. Lincoln and three of the four children, Edward Baker, William Wallace, and Thomas, familiarly known as "Tad." The eldest son, Robert, who died in 1926, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

At the entrance and exit to the sarcophagus chamber are bronze grilles which can be drawn across the corridor, shutting off, if desired, this sacred area.

The nine flags which surround the cenotaph in the sarcophagus chamber represent the States in which the Lincoln family lived, from its arrival in America until the end of the Emanci-



Lincoln in Deep Thought
Original at Lincoln, Nebraska
Daniel Chester French, Sculptor



pator's career — Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. The United States' colors stand in the center and the President's flag on the right.

Placed at various intervals on the walls of the corridors are four beautiful bronze plaques entitled—Brief Biography of Lincoln's Life, by H. A. Converse—Lincoln's Farewell Address, delivered at Springfield, Illinois, February 11, 1861—Lincoln's Address delivered at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863 and Part of the Second Inaugural Address, delivered March 4, 1865.

In order to make it possible to more clearly visualize the changes made in the plan, there have been placed in the floor of the remodeled rotunda three bronze tablets—one a brief history of the construction of the Tomb from its original conception up to the present time; one tablet shows the plan of the Tomb from 1869 to 1930; while another tablet shows the plan of the Tomb as remodeled, showing very clearly the additional space which has been utilized under the terrace floor and the enlargement of the sarcophagus chamber.

Originally, a spiral stairway led to the top of the obelisk, but was removed during the 1931 construction. The room in the center of the tomb conceals the base of the spire, the bases of the four outside statuary groups, telephone booth and private office of the custodian.

This magnificent shrine is visited annually by hundreds of thousands. As the visitor leaves the tomb, he cannot help but feel that he has been accorded a special privilege, that of paying sincere homage to a great and noble man—Abraham Lincoln.



Birthplace Statue
Original at Hodgenville, Kentucky
Adolph A. Weinman, Sculptor



Sarcophagus Chamber, Lincoln Monument



BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLN'S LIFE

By H. A. CONVERSE

In this tomb are the remains of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. Born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky, a slave state, second child of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, died at Washington, D. C. April 15, 1865. Taken by his parents, in 1816, to Spencer County, Indiana, where he spent his youth. Two years later left motherless, but upon the re-marriage of his father became strongly attached to his step-mother, Sarah Bush, who exerted great influence on his character. At the age of twenty-one came with his family overland to Macon County, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. In 1831 moved to New Salem, where he lived six years. Moved to Springfield and practiced law until 1860, when he was elected to the Presidency of the United States. On November 4, 1842, married Mary Todd to which union was born four children, Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace and Thomas. Served as a captain in the Black Hawk war, four terms in the Illinois State Legislature, one term in Congress. Was twice defeated for the United States Senate, was twice elected President of the United States. With only a meager schooling he became a master of the English language, a lawyer of the highest standing and ability, a nationally known orator and debater, and one of the world's greatest statesmen. He guided our nation through the Civil war and preserved our union for posterity.



LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

FEB. 11, 1861

Friends: No one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting.

For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth until now I am an old man. Here the most sacred ties of earth were assumed; here all my children were born; and here one of them lies buried.

To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have, all that I am. All the strange, checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind. Today I leave you: I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon General Washington.

Unless the great God, who assisted him, shall be with and aid me, I must fail. But if the Omniscient Mind and the same Almighty Arm that directed and protected him, shall guide and support me, I shall not fail—I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask, that with equal sincerity and faith, you all will invoke His wisdom and guidance for me.

With these few words, I must leave you—for how long I know not.

Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell.



LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Nov. 19, 1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. This world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.



PART OF SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED MARCH 4, 1865

The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by who the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

PLACES IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, DIRECTLY
ASSOCIATED WITH LINCOLN, MARKED
WITH BRONZE TABLETS

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AND TOMB, Oak Ridge Cemetery, North of City.

PUBLIC RECEIVING VAULT, Oak Ridge Cemetery. The body of Abraham Lincoln lay in this vault from the day of his funeral May 4, 1865, until December 21, 1865.

THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD, Eighth and Jackson Streets. Only home Lincoln ever owned.

SITE OF JOSHUA FRY SPEED'S GENERAL STORE, 107 South Fifth Street. Above this store Lincoln shared a sleeping room with Speed on first coming to Springfield in 1837.

SITE OF STUART & LINCOLN'S LAW OFFICE, 1837-1841, 109 North Fifth Street.

SITE OF LOGAN & LINCOLN'S LAW OFFICE, 1841-1843, 203 South Sixth Street.

SITE OF LINCOLN & HERNDON'S LAW OFFICE, 1843-1865, 103 South Fifth Street.

SITE OF SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 217 South Fourth Street. Here Lincoln attended the first session of the Illinois House of Representatives, 1839-1840, following the removal of the Capital from Vandalia.

SITE OF THE HOME OF NINIAN W. EDWARDS, northwest corner Centennial Memorial Building. Here Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married November 4, 1842. Here Mrs. Lincoln died July 16, 1882.

SITE OF THE GLOBE TAVERN, 315 East Adams Street. Here Lincoln and his wife lived from the time of their marriage until May 2, 1844. Here Robert Lincoln was born.

SITE OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 302 East Washington Street. Lincoln rented a pew here, and with his family attended services, 1842-1861.

SITE OF ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL, 116-118 North Sixth Street. Here Lincoln first received the news, May 18, 1860, of his nomination for President of the United States.

C. M. SMITH BUILDING, 528 East Adams Street. In a room on the third floor of this building, Lincoln, in January, 1861, wrote his first inaugural address.

SANGAMON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, Office, Master in Chancery. This room in the old State Capitol Building was in 1860 a part of the Governor's Office and was used by Lincoln for public reception.

SANGAMON COUNTY COURT HOUSE. Circuit Court Room. This room in the old State Capitol Building was Representative Hall, 1840-1876. Here Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" Speech, June 16, 1858. Here his remains lay in state when brought to Springfield for burial May 3-4, 1865.

WABASH FREIGHT HOUSE, Tenth and Monroe Streets. This in 1861 was the passenger station of the Great Western Railroad. Here, on the morning of February 11, 1861, Lincoln delivered his farewell address from the rear platform of his car.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. PASSENGER STATION, Third and Jefferson Streets. Abraham Lincoln's body was brought to Springfield by special funeral train, reaching this station May 3, 1865.

SHORT SAYINGS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

One war at a time.

Give the boys a chance.

I can bear censure, but not insult.

Never regret what you don't write.

Better hatch the egg than smash it.

Don't swap horses in crossing a stream.

This nation should be on the Lord's side.

Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

With malice toward none, with charity for all.

If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong.

If you have made a bad bargain, hug it all the tighter.

Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe.

God bless my mother! All I am or hope to be I owe to her.

Faith in God is indispensable to successful statesmanship.

With firmness in the right, as God give us to see the right.

When you have written a wrathful letter—put it in the stove.

Don't shoot too high—aim low and the common people will understand.

The Lord must love the common people—that's why he made so many of them.

For those who like this kind of book, this is the kind of book they will like.

I am like the boy that stumped his toe; hurt too much to laugh and too big to cry.

Until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword.

Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently to build one for himself.

You may fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

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